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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917.

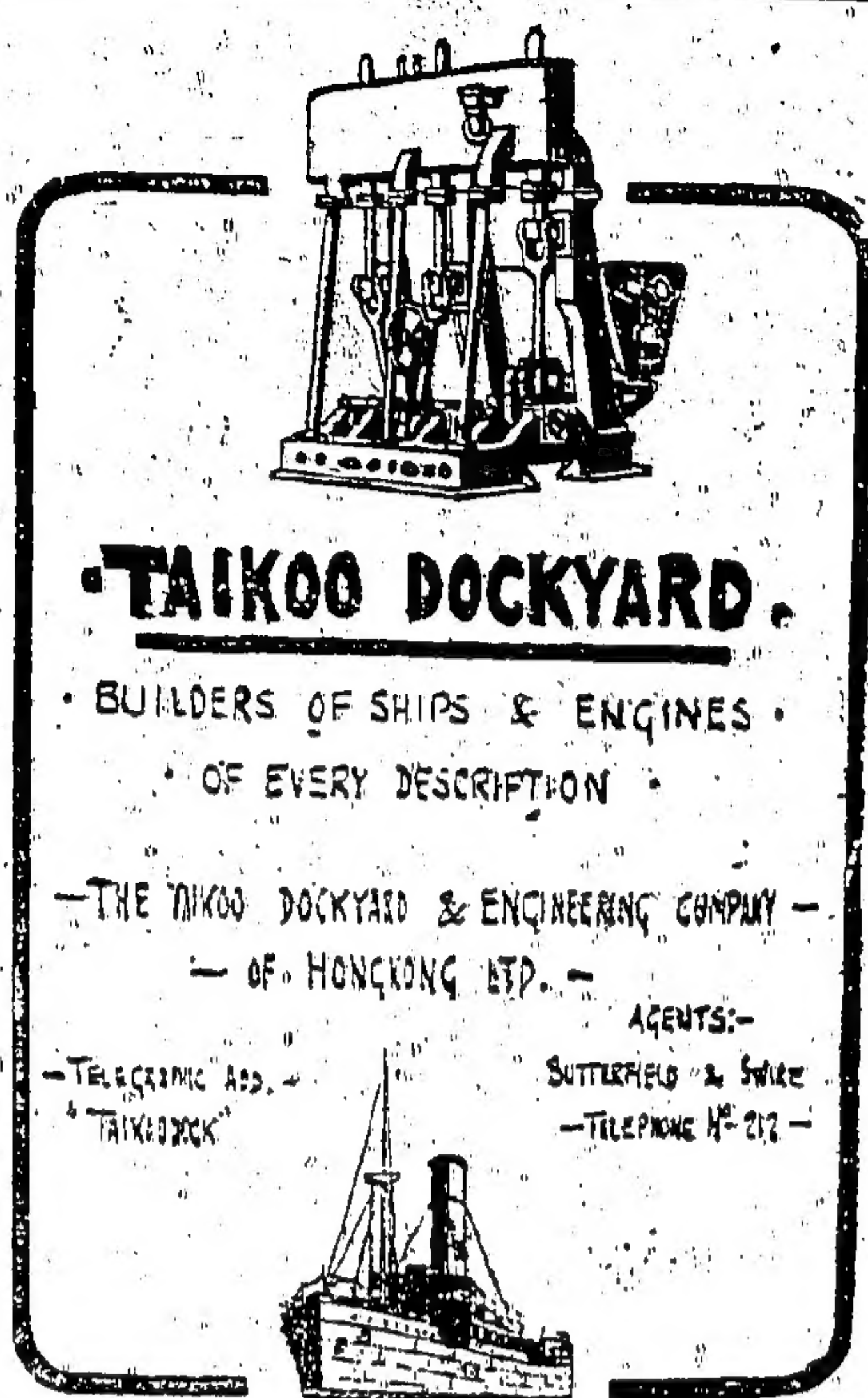
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Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
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ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING.
ANGLO-AMERICAN CONTROL.
SWEDEN'S AID TO GERMANY TO BE CHECKED.
WASHINGTON, July 9.
The Government has announced that an arrangement is under negotiation which is designed to give America and Great Britain a firm grasp of all allied and neutral shipping by the strictest control of food and fuel supplies.
It has been revealed that Sweden has been exporting to Germany enormous quantities of material, including copper, zinc, manganese, sulphur, cotton and substitutes for high explosives for the manufacture of munitions. Similarly iron shipments have been supplemented by imports from the United States. Sweden, moreover, has used her railways against the Allies and has held up a large amount of shipping in her ports. It has consequently become imperative to force Sweden's tonnage on the world's trade routes, which can be done by the control of coal and fuel.

THE HAVRE COTTON EXCHANGE.
PARIS, July 11.
The Decree of July 22, temporarily closing the Havre Cotton Exchange, has been repealed, but transactions restricted by rules fixing prices.

THE SILVER MARKET.
LONDON, July 10.
Silver is quoted at 59 15/16. There is a shortage of supplies and little general demand. The market is steady.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.
BIG CAPTURES WEST OF STANISLAU.
LONDON, July 9.
A Russian official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—In the successful offensive westward of Stanislaw, General Korniloff captured, on Sunday, several villages, 131 officers, 7,000 men, 48 guns, including 12 heavy guns, and also many machine-guns.

General Korniloff attacked and pierced the enemy's foremost and most important position westward of Stanislaw, and advanced and captured the villages Jeampol, Ciezor, Pieliche, Ryhno, and Starylskie. Our cavalry immediately pursued the enemy, reaching the Lutska River. We bombarded the railway station at Pinsk, causing a conflagration.

THE AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

THE COUNTRY'S FINANCES.
ATHENS, July 9.
Before leaving for Salonika, M. Jonhart announced that he would devote his efforts in London and Paris to strengthening the finances of Greece. He referred in a flattering manner to the uniform moderation of M. Venizelos' attitude.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL IN THE SMORGEN REGION.
PETROGRAD, July 9.
A telegram from Minsk describes the beginning of military activity on several parts of the front, including a prolonged and intense artillery duel in the Krevo-Smorgen region.
A battalion of the Raital garrison, composed of 400 men and seven women, were warmly welcomed on their arrival at Petrograd, en route for the front.

THE COTTON TRADE.

OPERATIVE DEMAND FURTHER INCREASE IN WAGES.
LONDON, July 11.
The Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation, representing half a million operatives, most of whom are women, have applied for a twenty-five per cent. advance of wages. The Spinners' Federation will consider the demand on July 13. The Cardroom workers' wages have been advanced twenty per cent. since the war began.

TURKISH PRESSURE.
We evacuated Pindjirin, Khamikin, and Kvirchiresa under Turkish pressure.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.
An Austrian communiqué states:—The enemy attempted a decisive blow with superior forces against the road from Stanislaw to Koloz, these penetrating advanced trenches, but they were ejected by our counter-attack.

Strong enemy forces were also repulsed in the Strzyca Valley, near Hunt.

IMPORTANT FRENCH GAINS.

ENEMY'S "CRUEL LOSSES."
LONDON, July 9.
A French communiqué states:—We brilliantly repulsed a "strong" attack against the Pantheon.

We counter-attacked against the trenches the enemy occupied yesterday between Les Heaumes and the Cheverny spur. After a very lively fight we broke up the enemy's energetic resistance, driving him out of our first line elements on a front of 1,500 metres, thus regaining the greater part of the gains the enemy won yesterday between the Pantheon and the Froimont Farm.

THE LONDON AIR RAID.
DEFENDERS' HARD LUCK.
SEMI-OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.
LONDON, July 9.
Pending the official statement which is expected after to-night's secret session, a semi-official and authoritative explanation is issued concerning the public idea that Saturday's raiders flew low and slowly. It declares that there were 30 machines, all flying at 70 miles an hour, at an average height of 15,000 feet. The raiders were big "Gotha" twin-engine machines, which at 15,000 feet look like guns at 5,000 feet. The statement maintains that our gunners shot well, but had hard luck against a difficult target. The defenders were not caught unready. The raiders were well equipped, and there were a large number of engagements in the air at close quarters.

THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.
LONDON, July 11.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Lynd, Mr. Bonar Law said that if the House desired, as he thought probable, he would give two days to the Mesopotamia debate, which would occur on the motion for adjournment.

(Continued on Page 5)

The Chinese Mail
華字日報
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
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AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 25th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1046

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 25th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1047

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1040

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FOREIGN EDUCATION IN CHINA.

INVESTIGATIONS BY AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

Mr. Thomas S. Simmons, the United States Consul-General at Shanghai, in an interesting and informative address at the Commencement Exercises of St. John's University at Shanghai last week described an effort he had made to obtain information of a more reliable nature regarding Protestant religious and educational effort in China than it had hitherto been possible to obtain. He mentioned in connection with the following questions and answers that Dr. F. L. Hawks Post supplied the facts regarding St. John's.

1.—When was foreign educational work begun in China and by whom?
Ans: In 1829 the first American Missionaries arrived in China. The first girl's school was started in Ningpo, in 1844. The first college at Tungchow, Chihli, in 1860. There is no data at hand to show what educational work may have been done by Roman Catholic Missions prior to the dates given.

2.—Approximately how many Chinese men and women have received foreign education, and in what languages?
Ans: The average number of pupils in Mission Schools during the 19 years from 1895 to 1914 was 11,377, or a total of 147,901; during the 16 years from 1880 to 1906, 37,259, or a total of 578,144; during the 10 years from 1905 to 1915, 115,029, or a total of 1,150,280. Allowing for a very liberal allowance—as the average period of study, it will be seen that about 460,331 have been taught in Protestant Mission Schools since 1876. Of these, approximately 92 per cent have been taught in the English language and the remaining 8 per cent in the several Continental European languages. The data may be further summarized thus:

Year	No. Pupils	American	British	Continental
1876	1,913	92%	37%	11%
1890	14,336	95%	30%	6%
1905	67,083	90%	42%	8%

This shows that during the three years herein listed the approximate percentage

of those attending American Mission Institutions in China was 31 1/3 per cent., attending British Institutions in China 38 1/3 per cent., and attending all other Continental European Missions in China 8 1/3 per cent.

3.—Approximately, what vocation is followed by Chinese who have received foreign education?
Ans: Mission work, teaching, commerce, medicine, engineering, and Government Service. The consensus of opinion is that a greater number follow mission work as their vocation, with teaching and commerce following in the order mentioned.

4.—Approximately, of course, how many of those receiving foreign education may be classed as possessing what may be termed a common school or college education?
Ans: During the last fifteen years about 37,000 students have passed through the mission high schools and 3,750 have continued their education in colleges. No figures are at hand for the twenty-four years prior to 1900.

5.—Of those receiving a foreign education, how many received the same as the result of religious efforts in China? Protestant, or Catholic?
Ans: Up to 1906 a very large percentage of foreign educational work was done by Mission Schools. Since then the Government has instituted foreign studies in its schools, and the number now receiving foreign education in Mission Schools, although much larger in fact than in previous years, is but a small percentage of the total number of students receiving foreign instruction in China.

6.—How much, approximately, have foreign religious bodies, of all denominations, spent in educational work, or in combined educational and religious work in China and how many foreign men and women have been engaged?
Ans: The latest figures available show that North America spent \$18,795,961 for Protestant Mission work in 1916, while all others—the various British and Continental European Protestant nations—spent in 1916 the sum of \$13,884,411, making a total of \$32,680,372 for one year. Of this total amount approximately 26 per cent, or \$8,500,000 was spent for mission work in China. Of the \$8,500,000 spent in China in one year, North America spent approximately \$3,817,788, or 45 per cent.

The American Y.M.C.A. has expended approximately \$2,750,000 in China, about \$1,000,000 of which represents buildings. The total number of American foreign mission workers in the world in 1915 was 10,407 and of all other societies—the various British and Continental European Protestant nations—14,173 in 1912, making a total of 24,580 workers. Of this total about 22 per cent, are in China, making 5,328 (of which 2,300 or about 43 per cent, are Americans) Protestant mission workers in China.

7.—Of the total of the above, what has been St. John's contribution in money, men and women?

Ans: The total value of the present plant of St. John's is \$325,000 and the amount appropriated annually is \$50,000. The present staff of Americans is 24. Altogether sixty men and women have been connected with the institution since its foundation. The total expenditure at St. John's since its beginning, including salaries, is about \$1,000,000.

8.—How many Chinese men and women have been educated at St. John's and St. Mary's Hall, and what are their activities in life? That is, in what general lines are they working?

Ans: The girls' department at St. John's is St. Mary's Hall and no data is at hand concerning the latter. Since 1879 about 2,600 students have attended St. John's. Most of them have finished only the middle (or high) school course. 214 have taken their degrees from the college. Of the college graduates about 30 per cent, have entered upon educational careers; about 14 per cent, are practicing medicine; and about 6 per cent, each are engaged in commerce, engineering, the Government Service and the Ministry.

9.—What are the notable instances of exceptional success in religious, business or professional life among graduates of St. John's?

(Continued on page 3.)

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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Tide-gauge No.	No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	177	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 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Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cash used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MELBURN" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

THURSDAY,

the 12th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
Turkish Bath Gowns, Large Turkish
Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels,
Linen Damask Table Cloths and
Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets,
Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass
etc. etc. Perfumery, Eau de Cologne Soap,
Dress Material, Rain Coats, Linen,
Brown Holland, etc. etc.

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
Large and small Brasses, Vases, Jar-
dinieres, Finger Bowls, Flower Vases,
Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Porcelain
Vases, etc. etc. etc.
A few lots of Enamelled Kitchen
Utensils.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 3, 1917. 1926

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 14th July, 1917,
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice
House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
BRASS WARE.
Comprising:—
Jardinieres, Large and Small Vases,
Flower Holders, Finger Bowls, Incense
Burners, Trays, Candlesticks, etc., etc.,
Also
A few lots of Bath Gowns, Turkish
Bath Towels, Face Towels,
etc., etc.
And
A few lots of Pottery, Jardinieres on
Stands, Vases, etc.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Kowloon, July 10, 1917. 1945

AGENTS.

LONDON.—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 Great
Portland Street, W. 1. ALBANY, 11 &
12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
E.C. 4. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd.,
163 Queen's Road, Victoria St.
CLARE, Box 4, 55 Grace-
church St., E.C. 4. STUBBS & Co., Ltd.,
30 Cornhill, London & Geneva, 15 St.
Bride St., E.C. 4. ROBERT WATSON, 150
Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL & Co., 29, Abchurch
Lane, London. F. J. KETNER & Co., 3 Whitehall St.,
E.C. 4. MATHIAS & CHRISTIAN, Ltd., 10,
11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C. 4.

SOUTHLAND.—FRED L. SMITH, 8 North
St. David Street, Edinburgh.
PARIS AND EUROPE. MAYNARD FRANK
& Co., 18 Rue de la Grange, Paris.
NEW YORK.—T. B. BROWN, Ltd.,
Kolian Hall, West 42nd Street, New
York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—HAY & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.

HONGKONG.—BROOKER & Co.
AUSTRALIA, TARMANIAN, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & JOHN, etc.,
Sydney and Melbourne.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The
Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE STRAITS, etc.—KELLY
& WALSH, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. F. WA-
son & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Ldn.

JAPAN.—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.,
Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON.—KELLY & Co.
THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.
5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-
structions from the Liquidators of Messrs.
JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order
of the Hongkong Government to sell by
Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms,
DUDDALL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY situate at The Peak
Hongkong, and being Rural Building
Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT.

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and
premises known as "Lysbols" 104 The
Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the
Colony of Hongkong with an area of
124,032 square feet and registered in the
Land Office as Rural Building Lot No.
19.

The lot is held for the unexpired
residue of a term of 75 years created
therein by an indenture of Crown Lease
dated the 23rd day of April 1866.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.00.
For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to Messrs. WILKINSON &
GRIST, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or
to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1743

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received in-
structions from the Liquidator of
Messrs. WITZKE & Co. in pursuance of
an Order

of the Hongkong Government to sell by
Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon)

MONDAY,

the 27th day of August, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms,
DUDDALL STREET,
Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at
Yau-mut, Kowloon, in the Colony of
Hongkong and registered in the Land
Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No.
292.

IN ONE LOT.

The property consists of a piece of
ground abutting on Battery Street and
Fourth Street (near the Prison) in Kow-
loon and contains an area of 4800 Square
Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired re-
sidue of a term of 75 years created
therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease
dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.
For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS &
HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator
or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1839

Don't Worry!
In here.

KEATING'S
KILLS
BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEEETLES
TINS 3/6

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 29, 1914.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.
17, MORRISON HILL Road.

FOREIGN EDUCATION IN CHINA.

(Continued from page 2)

And, Dr. W. W. Van, Minister to
Germany; Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo,
Minister to the United States; Mr. Alfred
S. K. Soe, Minister to England; Dr. Y. T.
Tsur, President of Tsing Hua College;
Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, Superintendent of the
Hanyang Iron and Steel Works; Mr. S. C.
Chu, General Secretary, Shanghai-Nan-
king Railway; Mr. T. T. Wong, Director-
General of the Chinese Students' Educa-
tional Commission at Washington; Dr.
Hawking, L. Yen, Secretary, Board of
Foreign Affairs; Mr. David Z. T. Yui,
General Secretary of the Chinese
Y.M.C.A.; Rev. D. N. Tai, Rector of the
Church of our Saviour; Dr. Yen Fu-ching,
Dean of the Medical Faculty, Yale
College, Changsha, China; Judge W. Y.
Hui, Justice of the Supreme Court of
Appeals, Peking.

St. John's Graduating Class of 1917
will no doubt contribute to the above
distinguished list.

20.—What is the customary procedure
in determining what vocation in life is to
be followed by Chinese students, who seek
a higher foreign education? Do they or
their parents or guardians decide, or is
the advice of foreign educators sought or
followed?

Ans.: There does not seem to be any
scientific method of determining the
vocation to be followed. Formerly the
vocation was practically decided upon by
the parents and teachers, the student
having practically no choice. Now the
student himself has an unduly large voice
in determining this vocation. Both
students and parents are anxious that
foreign education and advice shall be
obtained. The vocation decided upon
seems to be governed more by circum-
stances and environment than by any
personal choice or special preparation.

Obviously, a number of the questions
had to be answered along broad, general
lines. The replies that indicate the vast
sums of money that have been expended
and the number of American men and
women engaged in religious and educa-
tional work in this great country, are
most impressive. Still more important,
and no less impressive, are the results
attained. Had I the time, I would be
glad to further analyse the significant
statistical data to the end that it might
be indicated what relative per cent. of
return results from the efforts of and
the expenditures by British and American
Mission workers in China.

In keeping in touch with the activities
of the China Agency of the American
Bible Society, I have become acquainted
through the kindness of Dr. John R.
Hykes, with the fact that during the year
1916, there were distributed 12,982
Bibles, 62,951 Testaments, and 2,108,777
portions; making a total of 2,247,719 units
distributed a total increase over distribu-
tions in 1915 of 29,964 units.

This is an increase of 2,055,495 units
over the total distribution made in 1893
by the American, British and National
Foreign Bible Societies. The figures for
1915 show that the American Bible
Society distributes about 56 per cent. of
the total distributions in China.

Mr. Yui, however, was asked one other
question—one of stupendous importance
to all China.

11.—What per cent. of the Chinese
people may be classed as educated in a
common school sense. To this Mr. Yui
replied:—

Ans.: As to the percentage of Chinese
people classed as educated in a common
school sense, we have no definite
statistics. By general agreement the
percentage of illiteracy in the country is
estimated at 90 per cent. This, of course,
does not compare favourably with many
other nations.

CHINA'S DEMAND FOR EDUCATION.

Herein may be found another thought
for the graduating class, to wit:—China's
demand for education. Eagerness for
knowledge everywhere emphasises China's
demand for education. With 360,000,000

illiterates what an opportunity is pre-
sented for all who may dedicate their
lives to work of this kind!

In this connection, a fourth thought
concerns a young man who received a
flattering offer to represent China in an
educational capacity in a foreign country.
This young man was born of Chinese
parents in China and was educated at St.
John's before going abroad to complete
his studies. He could have remained in
a foreign land under comfortable condi-
tions, but he responded to the call to give
his life to educational efforts in China.
As I examined into some of his ingenious
methods that are calculated to arouse his
people to a realization of their lack of
general, common school education, I was
thrilled with the matchless ambition and
determination of this young man to
patriotically serve his country in its hour
of need. This reference to patriotism
suggests still another thought.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

In China today a successful native
business man may be a practical patriot
of the most desirable and valuable type.
Year by year plain ordinary business
enters more and more into the vital affairs
of nations. For instance, what a practi-
cal patriot would be the son of China who
could today supply a number of vessels
to help carry away thousands of tons of
Chinese products that now remain on
these shores because of a lack of Chinese
foreign going shipping facilities! But I
must not omit, in this connection, to state
that recently for an historic brief period
the American flag was kept aloft in the
trans-Pacific Steamship service by
American born Chinese!

Practical patriotism may yet move
Chinese educators to utilise the venerable
newspapers of the country in educating
millions of their countrymen along lines
of helpfulness and public service.

But in a more restricted sense, practical
patriotism may begin with the individual
citizen of the Republic in making his
life more useful in a public sense. And
this leads to the question of selecting a
vocation in life with a view to recognising
the needs of the country, and not follow-
ing individual taste or personal or family
pride in such matters.

In a still more restricted sense every
man and woman may exert practical
patriotism in every day life, and the
graduates of St. John's can do their share
by fitting themselves in a practical sense
for the duties that come to them. Some
will exclaim:—"So many men and women
are hopelessly and helplessly imprac-
tical." This applies to all nations, but to
apply it to the graduates of St. John's
and to Chinese graduates of our colleges
and universities at home, I may say that
I have made diligent inquiry regarding
their measure of usefulness in Shanghai's
busy life. Putting aside what results I
have obtained, permit me to say that
greater success and higher salaries might,
as a rule, be realised in many instances
if greater practical qualities were dis-
played. Many fail to realise, in China as
elsewhere, that mere book knowledge
without practical application does not
always win success.

SCHOOL OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Many other thoughts, of a political or
industrial nature, crowd forward for
recognition, but I may not discuss them
at this time. I very much desire to say,
however, that I presume St. John's will,
in due course, have a School of Foreign
Commerce or a Chair of Foreign Com-
merce.

One reason for again referring to this
may be found in the answers to my
questions regarding the activities of the
members of your former graduating
classes. St. John's and China may well
welcome more captains of industry in
foreign trade. All countries welcome
more men of strong, robust, righteous
character; more men who can take
their place in the highest ranks of
international industrial relations.
St. John's has eminent men among
her graduates who are serving their
country in many difficult tasks, but, all
in all, considering all sides of the situa-
tion, it may in due course be agreed to
give further attention to practical foreign
educational activities in an industrial
sense.

CHINA'S FOREIGN COMMERCE.

As emphasising the importance of
educational activities of an industrial
character, I may add that China's foreign
commerce is now greater than ever, not-
withstanding the great war. The highest
record was reached in 1916, being approxi-
mately one billion Halkwan Taels. It
would have been much more, if China
possessed adequate shipping facilities.
Still, the grand total shows nearly a 50
per cent. increase over ten years ago.
For 1916, the declared exports from China
to the United States alone reached nearly
one hundred million gold dollars, being
an advance of about Gold \$24,000,000
over the previous year. For the year
1916 the importation of Chinese products
from Shanghai to the United States
exceeded in value those of any other

countries combined. Thus, for the first
time the United States took first place in
Shanghai's foreign trade.

**RIGHT-ROUSNESS AND RESOURCE-
FULNESS.**

Before closing I must not omit a pass-
ing reference to right-rousness and
resourcefulness. In all walks of life,
those who succeed most continuously in
great and small undertakings are supported
and guided by right-rousness and resource-
fulness. In the long run right-rousness
and resourcefulness win.

By right-rousness in a broad sense I
mean the recognition of a supreme
universal plan and purpose in the crea-
tion of all that is and the adjustment of
our lives to it into this plan and pur-
pose, to the end that the world is bene-
fited by our presence in it. And by
resourcefulness, in an equally broad
sense, is meant the ability to combine
preparation with practical service.

Many men, both foreign and native,
are drawing limited salaries or are
doing a limited business at Shanghai
and elsewhere because they are not
resourceful. Resourcefulness enables a
man, in addition to specialising on some
one great effort in life, to turn his hand
to many useful things, and on short
notice, with passing or exceptional
ability. You may find in Shanghai a
Chinese graduate of one of the greatest
universities of the world who is receiv-
ing a very limited salary simply because
he does not possess sufficient resourceful-
ness to enable him to quickly grasp and
adroitly dispose of ordinary business
transactions. He lacks as many others
do, that alertness and initiative that
drives men to do things which, coupled
with doing them well, means ultimate
success.

Too many young men, in China and
throughout the world, allow a certain
amount of book learning to more or less
separate them from practical usefulness
in every day life.

**PRACTICAL UTILISATION OF
LEARNING.**

Your great sage said: "A nation with-
out integrity cannot stand."
And the Bible says: "Right-rousness
exalteth a nation."
"Thou shalt provide out of all the
people able men, such as fear God, men
of truth, hating covetousness."
I would also commend to you what
Confucius said about sincerity. He is
sincere who chooses what is good and
firmly holds to it. There are several
requirements:

1. Sincerity what is good.
2. Accurate inquiry.
3. Careful reflection.
4. Clear discrimination.
5. Earnest practice.

The last is most important, for what
is the use of learning if you are incap-
able of practical utilisation of what you
learn?

On the whole, nevertheless, I would
urge keeping to the old customs that are
good; do away with those that are bad.
Confucius said:
"Digest the old if you wish to learn
the new thoroughly. Then you are fit
to be leaders."

AUCTION.

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the
letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
held on MONDAY, the 16th day of
July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of
the Public Works Department, by Order of
His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot
of **LAND** above Bowen Road,
in the Colony of Hongkong, for
a term of 75 years, with the option of
renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the
Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one
further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.						
No. plat.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)				Contents in sq. ft.
		N.	E.	S.	W.	
1	West of Military Hospital, Indian Territory.	Ac	per	sale	plan.	in 450 about



WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

To-day's Advertisements

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CHINA
(1916).
\$18,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY
ISSUE OF \$8,000,000.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CHINA
(1915).
\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above TWO
LOANS are hereby notified that in
pursuance of arrangements recently
made by the Chinese Government with
me for the future service of these loans,
interest payments are and will be
adequately secured by such funds in my
hands and at my sole disposal.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 11th June, 1917. 1950

FOR SALE.

ONE ARTISTE VIOLIN in plush
lined case grained leather case
complete with 2 bows. Autograph
signature of maker and year made inside
of instrument.
Exquisite sonorous tone with great
carrying power.
Apply—**A. P. P.**
C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, July 11, 1917. 1951

TO LET.

N. O. 25, Des Vaux Road, Central, 1st
Floor (above the Dragon Garage)
suitable for Offices, etc.
Apply to—**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**
No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hongkong, July 11, 1917. 1948

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.
Prince John's Birthday (1905).
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Towels, Bath
Gowns, Table Cloths and Brass
Ware etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes
and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, July 14.—
Anniversary of the taking of the
Bastille (1789).
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Brass Ware,
Bath Gowns and Towels, Pottery,
Sewer etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes
and Hough's.
SUNDAY, July 15.—
St. Stephen's Day.
MONDAY, July 16.—
Fall Court of Appeal.
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at
P.W.D.
TUESDAY, July 17.—
11 a.m.—New Moon.
12.30 p.m.—Ex. Gen. Meeting of the
British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.
WEDNESDAY, July 18.—
Land Investment Co's. Dividend due.
West Point Building "C/o" Dividend
due.
THURSDAY, July 19.—
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Stock
Exchange.
FRIDAY, July 20.—
Anniversary of the taking of the
Bastille (1789).
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Brass Ware,
Bath Gowns and Towels, Pottery,
Sewer etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes
and Hough's.
SATURDAY, July 21.—
St. Stephen's Day.
SUNDAY, July 22.—
Fall Court of Appeal.
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at
P.W.D.

THE
CHINA MAIL
Typhoon Map
and Guide
(COLOURED)
PRICE 50 CENTS.

Negro press of America, which indeed
has been insisting on the negro's
claim to exercise every right of
American citizenship, "even the
right to fight for the country," which
as one paper puts it is "after all, one
of the fundamental rights of citizen-
ship." The Germans in this war have
proved themselves past masters in
knavery. Had some of these con-
spiracies succeeded they would
manifestly have tremendously affected
the fortunes of the war; but, happily,
every one of these "knaveish tricks"
has been successfully frustrated, and
the coloured races which Germany
regarded as elements of weakness in
the Allied ranks have been revealed
to her as pillars of strength con-
tributing to her sure and certain
defeat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Government of Siam last month
prohibited by proclamation the export
of silver.

This morning the banks' selling
rate on demand had risen a further
fraction from yesterday, to 2/7 1/2. This
after there was no change.

To-morrow is the birthday of
Prince John, the youngest child of
King George and Queen Mary. The
young Prince will be 12 years old.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.,
next Wednesday is to present the
Hongkong School Chess League
Challenge Shield to the Sai-
yung-ping School, winners of the 1917
competition.

"We have received this afternoon
the final list of subscriptions to the
Aeroplane Fund. This list, which will
be published in our next issue, adds
\$1,693.54 to the Fund and brings the
total up to \$12,671.89.

The Hongkong Land Investment
and Agency Co., announces an interim
dividend of \$3 per share, and the West
Point Building Co., Ltd., an interim
dividend of \$3 per share, for the six
months ended June 30th, both payable
on the 26th inst.

JEWELLER'S SHOP ROBBED BY
BURGLARS.

OVER \$47,000 WORTH STOLEN

Burglars last night broke into the
jewellery store of Mohideen and
Company on the ground floor of Nos.
38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, and
stole watches and jewellery to the total
value of more than \$47,000.

The burglars broke into the first
floor of the premises, which is un-
occupied, and sawed a hole, about two
feet square, in the ceiling of the ground
floor. They descended into the jeweller's
store by means of a rope and began
rifling the glass cases containing watches
and jewellery. Each piece of jewellery
was removed from its "cotton" and the
velvet-covered boxes were left in the
case.

The burglars were probably frightened
while engaged in ransacking the store,
as half of a case of jewellery was left
untouched. The burglars made good
their escape.

The burglary has been reported to
the Police.

PIRACY OFF CHINESE TERRITORY.

A BELATED REPORT.

The coxswain of a Chinese cargo boat,
running between Tai Ping Tung Kung
and Un Lung, has reported to the
Police that on May 14th last, at about
2.30 p.m., whilst his boat was en route
to Tai Ping, a large sampson was ob-
served approaching from Chinese Territory.
The sampson, came alongside and
five men, armed with rifles, boarded
the cargo boat. After ransacking the
boat and the boat and his life, and returning
to their sampson, sailed away in the
direction of Sai Lau.

CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in
the stomach, or intestinal pains,
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Dysentery Remedy never fails to relieve the
most severe cases. Get it today, there
will be no time to regret it after the
attack comes on. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

DRAGON FLAG VANISHES
FROM PEKING.THE ATTITUDE OF THE
LEGATIONS.

(The "Chinese Mail Service.")

PEKING, July 9.

A meeting of diplomats decided that
in order to avoid bloodshed in Peking,
Chang Hsun will be considered a
political offender and will be given
protection in the Legation quarters.

It is reported that Hsu Hai-chang
arrived last night, to act as mediator.
All the Dragon flags have disappeared
this morning, and the Edict of Abdi-
cation is expected to be issued to-day.

Liang Tzu-yin is in hiding in a
certain Legation, and Kang Yu Wei
has escaped in disguise.

Tuan Chi-jui will come to Peking to
form a new Cabinet within the next
few days. Liang Chi-chao, Tang Fa-
lung, Chan Kuo-kang, Chang Chin,
Yip Kung-cho and Tao Yu-lin are
reported to be likely to join the new
Cabinet.

General Chang Hsun, has withdrawn
the censorship of the telegraph office
to-day.

REPUDIATION OF DR. WU TING-
FANG'S CLAIMS.

SHANGHAI, July 10.

The Premier, Tuan Ki-sui, referring
to Dr. Wu Ting-fang's telegram in
which the latter states that he has
installed himself as Minister of Foreign
Affairs in Shanghai, states that Dr. Wu
Ting-fang has been dismissed from
office, and all his actions after he left
Peking were without responsibility. A
Cabinet has been formed in Peking
to-day, and it alone, will undertake all
diplomatic dealings.

THE NEW CABINET.

General Tuan Ki-sui telegraphed to
General Feng Kuo-chang last night
that he proposes appointing Cho Yu-lin
as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hung
Hsi-ling, Minister of Interior, Liang
Kai-chui, Minister of Finance, Tuan
Chi-wei, Commander-in-Chief, Wong
Tai-shi, Minister of Communications;
Chang Kok-kam, Minister of Agricul-
ture and Commerce; Fang Yun-lin,
Minister of Education, and Tong Fa-lung,
Minister of Justice.

REWARD OFFERED FOR CHANG
HSUN'S ARREST.

SHANGHAI, July 10.

General Feng Kuo-chang has ordered
that Chang Hsun be dismissed and
his Orders of Merit cancelled, and also
that he shall be arrested and punished.
Chang Hsun has asked Chu Sai Chong,
through Liang Tug Tung Yin, to
arrange with Tuan Ki-sui for his
(Chang Hsun's) surrender, but Tuan Ki-
sui has refused and has offered \$100,000
reward for Chang Hsun's arrest.

CHANG HSUN'S ALLEGATIONS.

Chang Hsun, in a circular telegram,
states that he was duped and alleges
that Feng Kuo-chang, Chu Sai Chong
and others, urged him on. He states
that he has written proofs that they
favoured a monarchy. He is now will-
ing to repent.

WOMEN IN PHARMACY.

GOOD OPENINGS FOR
ULIED CHEMISTS.

The Persia medal—the "blue ribbon"
of the School of Pharmacy prize com-
petition—has been won by a woman
chemist for the third year in succession.
Women have won it four times in all.
This year's winner is Miss Ivy Roberts.
The society's bronze medal also has
been won this year by a woman, Miss
Doris Gregory. The only other occasion
on which it was secured by a woman
was in 1911.

In 1914 there were 416 men com-
petitors and 21 women. Women num-
bered 39 in 1915 and again in 1916,
against 415 men in the former year and
247 in the latter.

Most of the women who qualify as
chemists are employed in public insti-
tutions and by retail chemists, but there
is an increasing number of women
chemists in business on their own account
in London and the provinces.

John Bright showed a strict regard
for accuracy when he ended a contri-
bution to the "Lancet" with the words
"I am, Sir, with whatever
respect is due to you." On the other
hand, the Admiralty used to make an
habitual display of insincerity in letters
from the Lords Commissioners to naval
officers—even letters of reproof—being
signed "Your affectionate friends." This
practice was discontinued in consequence
of a naval captain signing a letter of
letters to the Board of Admiralty. Your
affectionate friend. He was asked to
discontinue this practice, and was re-
plied, "I am, Sir, with whatever
respect is due to you." This was the
end of the matter.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A SHIP'S OFFICER FINED.

Andrus M. Loren, the ship's officer
who was yesterday charged with being
drunk and incapable in Water Street,
West Point, was again before Mr.
Wood this morning.

In answer to the charge, the defend-
ant said he lost his pocket book, which
contained \$150, and many valuable
documents, and also lost his watch.

INDIAN ASSAULT CASE.

RAIL REFUSED.

The case in which three Indian
constables of the Naval Dockyard were
yesterday charged with assaulting an
Indian Sergeant-Major, also of the
Naval Dockyard, was again before
Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

Mr. Lea D'Almada, who appeared as
solicitor for the defendants, said he was
instructed that the complainant's
condition was not serious, and made an
application for bail.

His Worship informed Mr. D'Almada
that the complainant's condition was
serious and refused to grant the
application.

The three defendants were then
remanded in Police custody until next
Friday.

OPIUM TIED ROUND HER
WAIST.

A Chinese woman was yesterday
arrested aboard the S.S. Hung Yu on
the charge of being in the unlawful
possession of 25 taels of opium.

When the woman was brought before
Mr. Wood this morning, Sergeant
Davitt stated that the drug was found
tied round her waist.

After evidence was heard the magis-
trate imposed a fine of \$1,000, with
the alternative of four months' hard
labour, and ordered the opium to be
confiscated.

THEFT FROM A CARGO BOAT.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning,
two Chinese coolies pleaded guilty to
the charge of stealing 33 hemp bags
from a cargo boat lying off Connaught
Road West, near Centre Street.

His Worship sentenced the defendants
to four months' hard labour, and four
hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

FALSE SCALES.

A Chinese hawker charged with the
possession of scales 45 per cent. against
the purchaser, was brought before Mr.
A. Dyer Ball this morning.

Inspector Terrett stated that the case
was the worst instance of false scales he
had ever seen.

The defendant's excuse was that a
friend gave him the scales, and he was
unaware that the scales were false.

LARCENY OF AN IRON
GRATING.

Mr. Wood this morning sentenced a
Chinese coolie to three months' hard
labour and four hours' stocks for
stealing an iron grating from Queen's
Road East, Wanchoi.

A CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

Two Chinese women and a man were
charged with conspiracy before Mr. A.
Dyer Ball this morning.

Detective-Sergeant Cockle stated that
the charges against the defendants con-
stituted a case of kidnapping. The Hon.
Secretary for Chinese Affairs would
appear to prosecute.

His Worship formally adjourned the
case.

A VILLAGE ATTACKED BY
ROBBERS.

Mr. Wood this afternoon heard
another extradition case in which a
Chinese named Lam Fu was charged
with being one of a band of armed
robbers, who, on the 27th of last
February, raided the Ngau Tong
Cheng Village, San Wui District.

Mr. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, in
outlining the case, said that at about
6.30 a.m. on February 27th more
than two hundred robbers, armed
with swords, revolvers and rifles,
made an attack on the Ngau Tong
Cheng Village, San Wui District.
After shooting dead five persons,
three males and two females, and
wounding eight others, all of
whom are still under medical treat-
ment, the robbers kidnapped 44 per-
sons, males and females, old and
young. The robbers then ransacked
the village and stole money, jewel-
ry, clothing, and articles of value to
the value of about \$15,000. They
then set fire to the village and
burned down the houses.

about nine family houses. The rob-
bers remained in the village about
two hours carrying out depredations
and then made good their escape.

On the 8th March, the San Wui
Magistrate attacked the robbers
stronghold at Tin Wu Long in
the San Wui District, and succeeded
in rescuing twenty-five prisoners
from the hands of the robbers.
The defendant who was arrested in
Hongkong had been identified as
one of the band of robbers.

After evidence was heard his
Worship adjourned the case until
Wednesday.

EXTRADITION CASE RESUMED.

The extradition case in which a
Chinese farmer was charged with armed
robbery and kidnapping on May
20th, in the Tin Mi Village, Pun U
District, was resumed before Mr. Wood
yesterday.

After further evidence was heard the
defendant entered the witness box and
deposed that he had taken no part in
the armed robbery which occurred
in the Tin Mi Village on the 20th of
last June. The charges against the
defendant were false. His claimant
had conspired against him.

After Crown Solicitor Wakeman had
cross-questioned the defendant, His
Worship committed the latter to Victoria
Gaol, to await there further orders from
His Excellency the Governor.

SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

QUESTIONS ON THE WATER
SUPPLY.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was
held yesterday afternoon at 4.15 p.m.
There were present Mr. E. N. Car-
penter (Chairman), Hon. Mr. W.
Chatham, C.M.G., Mr. F. B. L. Bowley,
Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Dr. W. W. Pearce,
(Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Oono
Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Ng Hon Tze,
and Mr. T. W. Ainsworth, (acting
secretary).

Several letters from the Government
granting permission for the erection of
water closets etc. were laid on the table.

With regard to a letter from the
Government relating to the erection of
a convenience in a new house in Kennedy
Road, which application was recom-
mended to be refused by the Board, but was
granted by the Government, Mr.
Oono gave notice that he would ask
at the next meeting of the Sanitary
Board, why the Government rejected
the opinion of the Board.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The CHAIRMAN moved, and Mr.
No Hon Tze seconded, that the
report of the sub-committee which
was appointed to enquire into the
Offensive Trade limits in Hongkong
and Kowloon, be adopted, and the
motion was carried.

MR. ALABASTER'S QUESTIONS.

In accordance with notice of motion,
Mr. ALABASTER asked the following
questions:—

(i)—How many sanitary conveniences
are there in the Colony flushed
with water from the mains which
supply the population with drink-
ing water?

The PRESIDENT replied that there
were 377 water closets and 192 urinals.

(ii)—In how many of such cases is
the water so used measured by a
water-meter?

The PRESIDENT replied that there
were 374 water closets and 188 urinals.

(iii)—Is filtered water used in any,
and if so how many, of such cases?

The PRESIDENT said that filtered
water was used in all cases.

(iv)—In how many of such cases was
the question of using potable water
from the public mains discussed
and considered when permission
was given for the construction of
the convenience?

The PRESIDENT replied that up to
approximately 1897 or 1898, applications
were simply granted and were not dis-
cussed. After that date they were
discussed.

CEMETERY SUB-COMMITTEE.

The President proposed and the
Vice-President seconded that the name
of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley be added to the
Cemetery Sub-Committee, which is now
constituted as follows:—The President,
Col. Crisp and Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley
and C. G. Alabaster.

This concluded the business of the
Meeting.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WELL, you ever heard of a severe
attack of cramp colic, or diarrhoea,
or cholera, or dysentery, or any of these
dreadful diseases? Well, you know
that these diseases are caused by the
germs of these diseases, and that these
germs are everywhere, and that you
are always taking them into your
system, and that you are always
suffering from them, and that you are
always in danger of dying from them.
Well, you know that these diseases are
caused by the germs of these diseases,
and that these germs are everywhere,
and that you are always taking them
into your system, and that you are
always suffering from them, and that
you are always in danger of dying from
them.

THE COLLAPSE OF
GERMAN CREDIT.

AN ELOQUENT TABLE.

The criterion of foreign exchange, say,
a home paper of 7th May, is the one
applied to the credit of a belligerent
country, because experience has shown
that, internally, the difficulties of war
finance can fairly easily be met. In this
respect practically all the belligerent
countries have had similar experiences.
The outbreak of war in 1914 gave finance
and industry a severe shock everywhere.
But the industrial nature of modern war
and the improvement in the machinery
of modern finance have enabled that
shock to be almost forgotten. All the
belligerents have been forced to alter
their economic life in the direction of
concentrating industry upon the one
work of producing munitions of war.
This concentration having been success-
fully effected, unemployment has been
avoided, and with an inflation of currency
varying in the different belligerent
countries, everywhere maintained.

EXCHANGE RATES IN HOLLAND.

Thus it is only in neutral countries
that a just estimate of the respective
credits of the belligerents can be formed.
And the best means of making this esti-
mate is to be found in the quotations for
belligerent currency in neutral markets.
The country in which the respective
credit of, say, England and Germany
can most fairly be estimated seems to be
Holland, which is separated only by a
short sea passage from England. One
may then describe the course of exchange
rates in Holland on London and on
Berlin which show the market value of
British and German currency expressed
in Dutch money.

While during the first 14 months of
the present war German currency had
only depreciated in Holland by 14.7 per
cent., between October 1 and December
31, 1915, this depreciation had increased
to 23.7 per cent. This relatively rapid
depreciation in the value of the Reichs-
mark during the last quarter of 1915 is
acknowledged by economists to indicate
that the military activity of the Ger-
mans in that period was only made
possible by a further decrease in pro-
ductive activity in Germany which
involved a virtual collapse of the remain-
ing of the German export trade. In August
1915 Finance Minister Helfferich stated
that the depreciation of the mark abroad
was unimportant. But subsequent
actions of the German Government have
given that statement the lie; as from
January 28, 1916, free dealings in foreign
exchange in Germany were forbidden,
and such transactions can now only be
arranged through the Reichsbank.
Yet despite the increasing thorough-
ness of this governmental control, the
depreciation in the mark has gone on
pace. Through April and May 1916,
the quotations of the mark in Amster-
dam showed some recovery from the
lowest level previously attained. But in
June the decline began again, and con-
tinued steadily until November. At this
point there was a period of relative
steadiness. But in March 1917, the
mark resumed its downward course, and
as a result, no doubt, of British suc-
cesses in the West and the declaration
of war against Germany by the United
States, the depreciation in the value of
the mark had, by the middle of April
1917, amounted to 37.6 per cent. This
depreciation may be stated in another
way, namely that a German buyer of
Dutch goods who would have paid 100
marks for them before the war had to pay
137.6 marks for the same goods in April
1917.

It may be said, however, that a certain
amount of depreciation of a belligerent's
currency in a neutral centre is inevitable,
and that even British credit has not
emerged from the ordeal unscathed.
This seems true, but the following table
shows that British money has depreciated
to a very much smaller extent than that
of Germany. It will further be
observed that during the last year, while
British currency recovered by 5 per cent.
in Amsterdam, German marks depreciated
by a further 4 per cent.

The following table shows the de-
preciation in percentage of the value of
exchange on London and Berlin, as
quoted in Amsterdam at the end of each
month since October 1915:—

October, 1915. Berlin. London.
November. 20.0. 7.0.
December. 23.7. 10.0.
January, 1916. 27.6. 9.0.
February. 29.8. 7.0.
March. 31.4. 6.4.
April. 32.4. 5.3.
May. 34.7. 5.3.
June. 36.1. 5.3.
July. 37.6. 5.0.
August. 38.2. 4.8.
September. 38.2. 4.5.
October. 38.2. 4.5.
November. 38.2. 3.8.
December. 38.2. 3.5.
January, 1917. 38.2. 3.4.
February. 38.2. 2.8.
March. 38.2. 2.8.
April (12). 37.6. 2.8.

These figures show clearly enough the
strain which will be put on Germany's
finance after the war if the country is to
obtain the imports of raw materials from
abroad which will be necessary to restore
the activity of German industry. Yet
the story of gold in the Reichsbank (and
gold is the only thing now left to Ger-
many that she can export) is even now
barely sufficient for internal require-
ments. It amounted on March 31, 1917,
to 217,238,000 marks. By taking into account
the Reichsbank's liabilities to the public,
the Reichsbank's gold is now barely
able to maintain the proportions of one
to three laid down by law against the
amount of the notes in circulation, which
on that date amounted to 243,801,000
marks. With the same amount of gold in
circulation, this last proportion would be
barely maintained. But this is the German
Government's position, and it is not
likely that it will be improved by the
war.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

DAYLIGHT RAID WARNINGS.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that he expected that Mr. Lloyd George would make a statement at a private sitting, after which if a public discussion was demanded the Government would not object.

Subsequently, Mr. George, Cav. K.C., announced that the question of daylight raid warnings in order to ascertain if it was possible to give short notice when raids were pending.

BRITAIN'S AIR DEFENCE.

In the House of Commons, replying to a bombardment of questions on Saturday's air-raid, Mr. Bonar Law announced that he would this evening move the holding a private sitting to discuss the country's air-defences.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

The Press Bureau announces that the casualties resulting from Saturday's air raid are now as follows:

	killed.	injured.
Men	30	88
Women	8	45
Children	5	53
	43	187

RAID ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 9.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Hostile raiders entered an advanced post westward of Warfeton and trenches eastward of Laventie.

The enemy's artillery was active in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, Ypres, and Nieuport.

Aerial activity was impossible owing to the weather.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE CONVOKED.

PETROGRAD, July 9.—The Government announces that a special Conference of the Allies has been convoked to consider Balkan affairs. "Such a Conference is necessary in view of the extreme complexity of the political and strategic situation in the Balkans. Its object will be to secure a common policy."

This Conference is separate from the forthcoming general Conference of the Allies regarding peace-terms.

IMPENDING EVACUATION OF GREEK TERRITORY.

PARIS, July 9.—It is announced that the Allied troops are about to evacuate the Greek territory which they recently temporarily occupied as a precautionary measure.

The evacuation does not include the Salonika region.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

A GERMAN'S PESSIMISTIC OPINION.

AMSTERDAM, July 9.—The Military Correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, writing how he had always warned the German people not to expect too decisive results from it, "It must be admitted that both in offensive and defensive means for combating submarines our enemies have made progress." He then describes the methods such as nets, mines and smoke-clouds, and continues: "Only continued new construction and technical perfecting of the submarine will permit us to maintain our offensive advantage."

The correspondent condemns such statements as that England is completely blockaded, and such prophecies as that the submarines will bring a decision by August. He considers the submarines cannot produce a decision.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIST.

IRRECONCILABLE REPORTS.

LONDON, July 9.—German and Austrian communists continue constantly to make statements, especially regarding the Russian front, which are largely irreconcilable with the Russian communiques. For example, there is no hint in either the German or Austrian communiques of the big Russian success at Stanislav.

The same applies to the German communiques regarding the French front. For instance, there is no mention in today's German official communique of the French success between Les Beuvettes and Chevigny. On the contrary, it speaks of continued German successes.

It is probable that the enemy's aim is to bewilder neutrals and at the same time please their own people.

The latest Berlin claim, with reference to Saturday's raid, incidentally confirms that the enemy's aim never know what they hit in these raids.

FOREIGNERS SAFE IN BEKING.

LONDON, July 9.—Referring to China, Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, said there was no danger to foreigners in the Legation. He had warned Peking that communication between the capital and the sea must be kept open.

FRENCH ARTILLERY WORK.

LONDON, July 10.—A French communique reports considerable artillery firing south of Ypres and in the vicinity of Hill 204.

GERMAN PLOTTING IN AMERICA.

AN OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The United States District Attorney, in his statement on the German conspiracy mentioned yesterday, said that preparations for war against England were made in America a year before the outbreak of the war.

He proceeded to summarise the plot as follows:—"A hundred and five men were involved, of whom 98 are now indicted and seven are named as fellow conspirators. When the war broke out, these men were despatched to Berlin, where an India Committee, an adjunct of the Foreign Office, was formed under Herr Zimmermann's personal attention. The conspiracy's activities included large purchases of arms and ammunition, the recruitment and despatch of men to India, the organisation of military expeditions for carrying on, from America and from Spain, the smuggling of arms and munitions through China and Japan. The principal motive was to force Great Britain to maintain strong forces in India and prevent their transfer to the fighting fronts. Agents were sent to China and Japan with the object of bribing the Press to procure secret treaties in favour of Germany."

GERMAN FALSEHOODS IN SPAIN AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Commons, replying to Sir P. Magnus, Mr. Balfour affirmed the reports that German agents were spreading falsehoods in Spain and Russia regarding Great Britain, who was represented as endeavouring to produce a revolution in Spain and to restore the monarchy in Russia.

Mr. Balfour stated that both reports were untrue and absurd, and were inconsistent with the policy of Great Britain, which leaves other countries to manage their own affairs.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

The following telegraphic summaries are from Australian papers:

THE AMERICAN FACTOR.

LONDON, May 20th.—Lord Derby (British Secretary of State for War), in an interview with a representative of the United Press Association, says:—"The war will not end until the United States full fighting force has been thrown into the scale. Not until the United States makes war as if the whole face of Germany will have any possibility of predicting the end. The bigger the blow the United States can deliver, and the quicker she delivers it, the sooner will victory be won. Germany is actively propagating the idea that the end of the war is near, in order to mislead the United States. This is untrue, but Germany is weakening. Nevertheless, she is not yet ready to accept any terms but her own. Lord Kitchener always held that the war would be a long one. The moral effect of America's action against Germany will be great if troops are sent to Russia, and it would undoubtedly hearten the Russian people greatly."

THE SOCIALISTS.

CENTRAL POWERS DENOUNCED.

Stockholm, May 20th.—M. Branting, presiding at a great international Socialist meeting here on Friday, after paying a tribute to the leaders of the Russian revolution, declared:—"It is the duty of neutrals to work not for peace at any price, but for a peace that will be just and durable, founded upon the principles of universal democracy. The German Government refuses to allow, Opposition Socialists to come to Stockholm, but perhaps it will be forced to permit them. That will be our first victory. If the Government remains obdurate that will be a great moral victory for us, as it will reveal Germany's uneasy conscience and fear."

M. Troelsma, the Dutch Socialist leader, said that the Central Powers, surrounded by republics, were the last refuge of absolutism. Germany was hardly likely to follow Russia's example. Each country was settling its difficulties in its own way. It might be hoped that Germany would have to make certain concessions to the Parliamentarians.

M. Axelrod (a Russian Socialist) said that M. Lenin's propaganda for sabotage on the part of the army was an act of folly, the only possible consequence of which would be to crush the Russian revolution by German absolutism. Neither was a separate peace thinkable, for that would be treason to Belgium and the other small nations.

M. Huyens (a Belgian) said that Belgium, symbolising the wish of small nations to live in liberty, demanded independence and reparation.

M. Raschoff (a Bulgarian) emphasised the powerlessness of the Bulgarian workers against the bellicose spirit of the leading classes.

EVACUATION OF BULLECOURT.

A CURIOUS COMMENTARY.

LONDON, May 21st.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the *"Daily Telegraph"* writes that a curious commentary on the claim made by German officials that their troops evacuated Bullecourt voluntarily occurs in a report of an interview which the special correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, on the Western front had with a major who commanded the troops which were driven out of Bullecourt. The correspondent says: "The English claimed themselves as victors on three sides, but the Russian Guards and Tomeranian Grenadiers held on, fighting daily and nightly, not in trenches and ruins but in a series of holes which under artillery fire were changing their shape continually. It was like fighting in a sea. Two aeroplanes overhead were always directing the batteries. Our communicating trenches were under a constant fire, and sometimes food was not brought up for 48 hours. The enemy cleared from their lines more than 100,000 shells. The smell of the corpses took away our appetite."

TSAR'S PRO-GERMANISM.

A MOROCCAN INCIDENT.

PARIS, May 20th.—"Le Matin" quotes from the *"Rustoye Slovo"* a revelation made by Count Witte (a former distinguished Foreign Minister) to a journalist at the beginning of the war, showing that the Tsar made a secret offensive and defensive treaty with the Kaiser when France was embroiled in the Moroccan affair. Count Witte stated that he secured the abrogation of the treaty because it did not bear the signatures of the Foreign Ministers of the respective countries.

THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.

ZIONIST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 21st.—Dr. Weizmann, presiding over the English Zionist Conference on Saturday, said that though it was premature to talk of the establishment of the independent Jewish State in Palestine, he had been informed officially by the Allied Governments that they were in favour of granting to the Jews self-government in Palestine under the protection of the Great Powers, and that the highest Catholic authorities did not object to the proposal. He added that an amicable settlement of the question of the control of Holy places would be arranged.

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

LONDON, May 21st.—A special correspondent of the *"Daily Chronicle"* writes:—"Thirty-two miles of the French front between St. Quentin and Laifaux have been a mystery since the capture of the German retreat. The explanation is that the Germans played us the trick which they played them in flooding the Yser Valley. The Germans flooded the Yser Valley between Berthoucourt and Esquer. The country to the south is hilly and there is the St. Gobain forest. But for the marshes and forests the Allies would have reached the Laon plain. The heat of the last fortnight has caused the floods to fall but a large canal is running between several branches of the river and makes the crossing of the valley most difficult. If the western end of the Chemin des Dames should be taken the Germans defence system from the Oise to St. Gobain will be taken in the rear. This fear accounts largely for the desperate German counter-attacks on the Aisne."

AUSTRIAN PREMIER'S MURDER.

A SURPRISING WITNESS.

ZURICH, May 22nd.—The wife of Dr. Francis Adler, who was condemned to death for the murder of Count Stuergh (a former Austrian Premier), who was residing in Zurich, was subpoenaed on behalf of the defence to testify that her husband was mentally irresponsible. To the surprise of the public she proved to be a witness for the prosecution and testified that Adler was absolutely sane and responsible for his every act. This sealed her husband's fate, outweighing the evidence of the mental specialists that he was partly irresponsible for his acts.

THE KAISER'S MAD ASSAULT ON CIVILISATION.

OUTRAGES IN FRANCE.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Mr. Penfield, who was until recently American Ambassador at Vienna, stated to an interviewer yesterday that the distress in Austria was terrible, but people must not assume that the country was at the end of its resources. The masses did not know anything of the events of the outer world, and they were fed on newspaper lies about the strength of the Central Powers, whereas the Allies were described as being on the verge of collapse. He was surprised that Switzerland, although she was not participating in the war, had spent a billion francs on mobilisation. He was deeply impressed with his tour of Northern France. The Aisne Department seemed to be destroyed beyond repair. Churches had been reduced to heaps of debris, and the destruction was everywhere complete, outrageous and fiendish. Women and men from every town and village were driven to German like lambs. He asked a heart-broken boy whose relatives were, and the boy replied that his mother was dying and his two sisters, 15 years old and 21 years old respectively, had been outraged. Mr. Penfield remarked that this incident made more impression on him than all he had read and heard of the German atrocities and sadism. He was convinced that God would not permit the ferocious Kaiser's mad assault upon civilisation to go unavenged.

POST WAR TRADE.

EFFECT OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 18th.—A big German industrial paper publishes an article showing the further spread of the scare regarding German trade after the war which started in the German Banking Press, including the *"Berliner Tageblatt"*, the *"Lokal-Anzeiger"*, and the *"Frankfurter Zeitung"*. It seems that there is a deliberate intention to prepare the German nation for the surrender of all political claims if only peace could be obtained on pre-war trade conditions. The article is especially apprehensive regarding the effects of the Imperial Conference in England, which is dreaded far more than the Paris Conference. The journal says that the establishment of a British Imperial Customs union would be a matter of extreme gravity for Germany, so it would by its weight draw a number of small States into its orbit.

A FRENCH PROTEST.

PARIS, May 22nd.—The *"Journal des Debats"*, in a strong article against British Imperial preference, states:—"The error springs from a sentimental desire to satisfy the Dominions. If preference be given in order that the Empire may be militarily more self-sufficient in a future war, then it should be remembered that France and Belgium are much more than the Dominions, and that they have done all that is possible for them in the present war. Preference will close the British markets to France and Belgium's other Allies. Other nations affected by the new British scheme will probably organise a special Customs system on the Continent."

PROTEST AGAINST CONFLICT.

NEW YORK, May 21st.—Mr. Jacob Scherf, Mr. W. L. Elliott, and other influential men have appealed to Mr. Balfour and Mr. Viviani against organisation of an economic struggle after the war on the ground that it would prevent a lasting peace. President Wilson had a lengthy conference yesterday with Mr. Balfour. The latter will visit Chicago before he leaves for England.

TRADE BANK SCHEME.

PROPOSAL TO BE RECONSIDERED.

LONDON, May 18th.—Sir Albert Stanley (President of the Board of Trade) in the House of Commons yesterday emphasised the importance of the establishment of the Trade Corporation. He said that the leading banks were practically unanimous in supporting the scheme. A fundamental change was necessary in British business methods after the war. The war had shown the folly of allowing the enemy to control essential industries, and had also disclosed the perniciousness of peaceful penetration. The Corporation would not possess a monopoly. The Government would support it, but would not exercise control. The Corporation would secure credits to trade which it had been impossible to obtain formerly, and put British traders on equal terms with foreigners. Several speakers had described the scheme as a dangerous and mischievous innovation, leaving the State's prestige to a group of financiers. A number of the larger bankers had subscribed to the Trade Corporation, and a preliminary capital of £1,000,000 was assured. He denied that the Corporation would have access to special Government information, and he believed that the Corporation would not interfere with the existing banks, but would act in co-operation with them. The Dominions' Trade Commissioners had done most valuable work, and it was now proposed to cover the whole of the Empire in the same way, by appointing twelve additional Commissioners forthwith.

Sir F. Bantury (Unionist) doubted if many banks had subscribed. Mr. Walter Runciman said that he understood that the Corporation would concentrate its financial strength in a central organisation, and give the British traders the same facilities as the Deutsche Bank provided in Germany, otherwise he would oppose the scheme. The great German banks had enormously facilitated German trade, and after the war Germany would have one of the most powerful syndicates known in history, with its headquarters in New York. We needed a similar syndicate.

Continuing, Mr. Runciman said that the idea originally was that the joint stock banks should become shareholders in one great concern. All the great exporting houses supported this principle as the only basis upon which money could be got in the City, was to assist the export trade by banking facilities. Small firms needed increased facilities, but it should be made clear that the purpose of the corporation was to give assistance, which the joint stock banks did not provide.

Sir J. T. Walters (Liberal) said that the scheme would allow the corporation to have access to the trade schemes of the export merchants, and also to pick and choose its customers and fickle business.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Secretary of State for India), in announcing that the scheme would be reconsidered, said that there would be no difference of opinion as to a new financial institution being necessary after the war for giving assistance to other financial institutions. The Bill did not provide that the charter would be revived.

EXTRAVAGANCE PUNISHED.

LONDON, May 20th.—Colonel Sunderland, formerly Chairman of the Bedford Sessions, was fined £100 yesterday for having fed his poultry and pigeons on wheat.

MEDIAEVAL POLITICS.

CHALLENGE TO DUEL IN THE HOUSE.

Memories of old duelling days were revived for a brief moment in the House of Commons when one member challenged another—both Liberals—to meet him outside the House and was promptly and unconditionally accepted.

The challenger member was Sir George Greenwood, and the challenged Mr. Joseph King, and the incident arose in a discussion for the recommendation of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill to Grand Committee.

Sir George Greenwood had moved the addition to the Bill of a clause relating to examination, a clause, he said, was necessary in the interests of the country.

Mr. Joseph King said he was surprised that amiable lawyers in that House should be so affected with the virus of Prussianism as to propose such a clause as this:

Sir G. Greenwood: "I beg pardon! Did the hon. member accuse me of being affected with Prussianism? If so, I will reply to him with a word outside this House. (Loud laughter.)"

Mr. King: "I am not a soldier, but I have a little British courage (laughter) and 'Hear, hear!'—and I will meet the hon. member where he likes (laughter)—when he likes, and with whatever weapons he likes." (Loud laughter.)

Finally the clause was ejected.

The following anecdote illustrative of the simplicity of Mr. Balfour is published:—"During the recent trip from Washington to Mount Vernon, where Mr. Balfour, Mr. Viviani, and Marshal Joffre had wreaths on the tomb of Washington, there were many officials and much ceremony on board the President's yacht, *Mayflower*. It was discovered after a while that Mr. Balfour was missing. A search resulted in his being found in the fore-cabin, sitting on a box and engaged in an earnest and lively discussion with the blue-jackets. Balfour had stood next to the crowd with cigars, the very confusion, and the officers were on the best terms with their allies, whose name they did not know. Recalling Mr. Balfour's speech, he said: 'The dull formality of Washington on sea.'"

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTH LIST.

Members whose official numbers are given below subscribed the following amounts to this Association. The moneys have all been invested in Straits War Loan at 6 per cent. Full particulars and application forms may be had from all the Banks or from the undersigned:

10,000—No. 644.	4,000—No. 690.
3,000—No. 690.	2,000—No. 237.
1,900—No. 698.	1,000—No. 698.
1,500—Now, 638, 670, 47.	1,000—No. 2, 85.
1,000—No. 454.	800—No. 683.
600—No. 683.	500—No. 680.
350—No. 681.	300—Now, 630, 32, 234, 1, 234, 437.
250—	601, 627, 325, 461, 234, 451.
420—No. 682.	357, 678, 397.
400—Now, 651, 387(a), 387(b), 449.	375—No. 122.
375—No. 122.	300—No. 673.
300—Now, 257, 191, 414, 672, 613.	280—No. 184.
280—No. 184.	250—No. 238, 577, 470, 432, 81.
250—No. 238, 577, 470, 432, 81.	250—No. 300.
250—No. 300.	210—No. 273.
200—Now, 203, 344, 430, 373, 27.	180—No. 211, 507.
180—No. 211, 507.	170—No. 459.
170—No. 459.	160—No. 800.
150—Now, 533, 423, 684, 667, 641.	140—No. 580.
140—No. 580.	130—No. 224, 218.
130—No. 224, 218.	125—No. 113.
125—No. 113.	115—No. 479.
100—No. 417, 182, 572, 680, 30.	245, 548, 51, 508, 685, 23.
245, 548, 51, 508, 685, 23.	388, 49, 272, 74, 10, 108.
388, 49, 272, 74, 10, 108.	20, 441, 479, 335, 588, 638.
20, 441, 479, 335, 588, 638.	118, 125, 274, 137, 178, 282.
118, 125, 274, 137, 178, 282.	310, 372, 544, 95, 232, 548.
310, 372, 544, 95, 232, 548.	423, 634, 600, 170, 568, 513.
423, 634, 600, 170, 568, 513.	206, 348, 581, 281.
206, 348, 581, 281.	60—No. 301, 64.
60—No. 301, 64.	50—No. 56, 115, 256.
50—No. 56, 115, 256.	75—No. 38, 230, 102, 131, 104.
75—No. 38, 230, 102, 131, 104.	116, 114, 508.
116, 114, 508.	70—No. 77.
70—No. 77.	65—No. 370, 428.
65—No. 370, 428.	60—No. 37, 270, 481, 419, 551.
60—No. 37, 270, 481, 419, 551.	50—No. 54, 505, 221, 339, 533.
50—No. 54, 505, 221, 339, 533.	315, 165, 427, 295, 46, 302.
315, 165, 427, 295, 46, 302.	239, 395, 499, 77, 471, 472.
239, 395, 499, 77, 471, 472.	105, 112, 108, 264, 177, 185.
105, 112, 108, 264, 177, 185.	383, 550, 572, 406, 686, 117.
383, 550, 572, 406, 686, 117.	110, 139, 196, 277, 141, 143.
110, 139, 196, 277, 141, 143.	684, 287, 319, 336, 347, 377.
684, 287, 319, 336, 347, 377.	660, 677, 678, 167, 221, 555.
660, 677, 678, 167, 221, 555.	33, 290, 318, 484, 90, 523.
33, 290, 318, 484, 90, 523.	45—No. 328.
45—No. 328.	40—No. 281, 639, 135, 269, 20, 341.
40—No. 281, 639, 135, 269, 20, 341.	35—No. 401, 567, 568.
35—No. 401, 567, 568.	30—No. 75, 79, 110, 300, 134, 131.
30—No. 75, 79, 110, 300, 134, 131.	278, 605, 427, 593, 80, 467.
278, 605, 427, 593, 80, 467.	561, 298, 301.
561, 298, 301.	25—No. 24, 71, 106, 167, 111, 113.
25—No. 24, 71, 106, 167, 111, 113.	45, 30, 213, 246, 467, 631.
45, 30, 213, 246, 467, 631.	120, 124, 276, 130, 131, 134.
120, 124, 276, 130, 131, 134.	128, 142, 144, 270, 629, 62.
128, 142, 144, 270, 629, 62.	67, 233, 171, 212, 12.
67, 233, 171, 212, 12.	20—No. 185, 517, 188, 427, 195.
20—No. 185, 517, 188, 427, 195.	649, 50, 233, 508, 73, 76, 78.
649, 50, 233, 508, 73, 76, 78.	270, 571, 14, 81, 130, 419.
270, 571, 14, 81, 130, 419.	123, 145, 147, 401, 331, 530.
123, 145, 147, 401, 331, 530.	424, 488, 506, 56, 365, 165.
424, 488, 506, 56, 365, 165.	170, 617, 618, 599, 478.
170, 617, 618, 599, 478.	15—No. 84, 114, 164, 131, 307.
15—No. 84, 114, 164, 131, 307.	132, 140, 309, 173, 200.
132, 140, 309, 173, 200.	10—No. 629, 509, 514, 418, 361, 8.
10—No. 629, 509, 514, 418, 361, 8.	13, 262, 364, 497, 671, 151.
13, 262, 364, 497, 671, 151.	55, 56, 90, 172, 134, 379.
55, 56, 90, 172, 134, 379.	389, 501, 516, 121, 474, 139.
389, 501, 516, 121, 474, 139.	54, 469, 209, 323, 412, 480.
54, 469, 209, 323, 412, 480.	421, 635, 306, 657, 70.
421, 635, 306, 657, 70.	5—No. 60, 11, 61, 408, 159, 155.
5—No. 60, 11, 61, 408, 159, 155.	157, 167, 182, 183, 164, 217.
157, 167, 182, 183, 164, 217.	218, 610, 439, 126, 137, 149.
218, 610, 439, 126, 137, 149.	228, 612, 5, 186, 253, 284.
228, 612, 5, 186, 253, 284.	285, 306, 602, 307, 595, 601.
285, 306, 602, 307, 595, 601.	599, 594, 83, 618.
599, 594, 83, 618.	Total
Total	£1,010.00
1st List	£9,300.
2nd List	£10,280.
3rd List	£2,075.
4th List	£210,406.
5th List	£73,680.

